FREE GRATIS

TRI-LINGUAL

IRONBOUND VOICES

Vo. 4 No. 9 Feb. 1982



Parents & Students Say School Administration Is Not Listening!



Many parents at Wilson Ave. School have joined parents around the City to protest recent actions taken by the Superintendent of Schools, Columbus Salley, and the Board of Education. Parents are angry that the changes in educational programs have been made without any input from them about how the changes would affect them and their children.

"No parent would take a principal out in the middle of the year," said one Wilson Ave. parent. "It's disruptive to everybody - parents, teachers, and students."

The unexpected changes began several days before Christmas vacation when the principal of Lafayette School was notified that he would be transferred to Mt. Vernon School. Parents at Lafayette St. school objected, and the move was stopped. Then, 2 days later, Mr. LaTorraca from Wilson Ave. School was told that he was transferred to Mt. Vernon.

"There was no discussion or contact with the parents beforehand," one parent said. "It came as a complete surprise."

Parents at Roberto Clemente and Eliot St. School got similar surprises. Principals were transferred, and the bi-lingual programs were now to be called "supportive services", not "academic programs", leaving them much more vulnerable to budget cuts.

Parents around the city organized a boycott, keeping their children out of school in protest. Teachers at Wilson Ave. held a 1 day sick out in protest. Students were out of school Jan. 4, 5, 6 and 7, and parents and students formed picket lines outside the school each morning.

But the Board also had ways to put pressure on. Some parents received calls from school personnel saying that their children would not be promoted unless they came back to school. Teachers were told that they would be considered "insubordinate" if they took a stand.

"If this is the United States, why can't we say what we think without being harrassed," said one angry parent on the picket line. "Our rights are being taken away from us right under our nose. Our parents are going to take a stand."

The situation at Wilson Ave. is made more complicated by some people who view it as a racial (Portuguese vs. non-Portuguese) issue. "The Board is trying to make this into a racial issue," said one parent. "And it's not. It's a question of the education our children get, and disrupting it in the middle of the year to transfer a principal." The protesting parent group has White, Hispanic, Black and Portuguese parents involved in it. "The Board tries to make it seem like a racial issue because then parents will be fighting each other, and not getting together to fight the Board," one parent commented. Parents pointed out that at Roberto Clemente School, a primarily Hispanic parent group has similar objections to their principal being transferred, and their principal is Black. "It's not a racial issue, but they know that's a way to divide people," said another parent.

Parents have ended their boycott and are now waiting for Superintendent Salley to respond to their demands.

When asked about the reason for the shifts in personnel, Board spokesperson Gloria Bryant told us that transfers were being made because some principals and school personnel had been moved to the central administrative office, under a reorganization plan drawn up by Dr. Salley. According to Ms. Bryant, Salley was hired in September, and the reorganization plan was presented to the Board of Education one month later.

There are currently 20 administrative people in top positions at the Board of Education, with salaries averaging $40 to $45,000 a year. (Top salary is Mr. Salley at $54,000). Meanwhile, there have been no additional teachers or school personnel hired.

A Familiar Story

Making decisions without involvement from parents seems to be nothing new for the Newark Board of Education, or for parents in the Ironbound. 2 years ago, the Board stopped funding for the Ironbound Community School, 1 of only 2 schools in the City which was run by parents, in spite of students' successful test scores, parents objections, and the public outcry against ending a model school were parents really made decisions about their childrens' education. (The school sued the Board and won a $65,000 settlement, and is still open due to the hard work of parents, staff and students there).

Parents and students at Hawkins St. School had to boycott and picket their school last September, refusing to begin classes, unless the Board made repairs that were urgently needed in the building. "We found that talking didn't work," the parents said.

The Board of Education shut down a program for special education at Alyea St. School earlier this year in spite of protests of parents who felt their children would do better in a small neighborhood school than in a giant centralized facility.

Students and parents in other places, like University High School, were also fighting for a similar goal, to keep their small school open. At the same time that it is closing small neighborhood schools, the Board is constructing larger centralized schools. Many parents question whether schools which are farther from home, bigger, more impersonal, and with a higher ratio of pupils to teachers will mean a better or worse education for their children.

This year the political nature of the Board of Education, with all of its members appointed by the Mayor, became very clear when the Mayor demanded the resignation of a Board member who

continued on p.4

"We expected problems."

Pru Apartments Open!

The lights are on again in the windows at the old Prudential Apartments on Raymond Blvd. Over the holidays, families moved into the first 40 completed apartments there.

While the move has been a welcome one for these families, there have already been some problems. Gas meters were not installed for many families until after they were living in the building for several days, causing these families to be without gas service. The elevators have stopped and people were trapped inside. Some doors have to be replaced, doorknobs are missing, and there have been leaks in the plumbing. Tenants have also had no keys to their mailboxes for the last 2 weeks.

"Well, we expected problems," said one tenant, a member of the Prudential Apartments Committee, a community group which has been monitoring the building construction and application procedures. "This is an Aspen building, and their record on construction has not been good. When we asked HUD why they continued to let Aspen do construction, HUD said they would watch over them very carefully in this building. Obviously, HUD hasn't done **their** job either."

Because of the problems that have turned up, a group of senior citizens who hope to live in the senior citizen section of the building have asked for an independent inspection of their section of the building **before** anyone moves in.

"We just want to avoid whatever problems we can," said a spokesperson for the seniors. "This building is going to be home for us. And we're going to do whatever we can to make sure that it stays in good shape. If there are construction problems, like bad plumbing, faulty elevators, or doors, they should be taken care of **before** people move in, not blamed on us once we moved in there."

Meanwhile, the Prudential Apartments Committee is continuing to work with Essex-Newark Legal Services to make sure the application process is done fairly and legally.

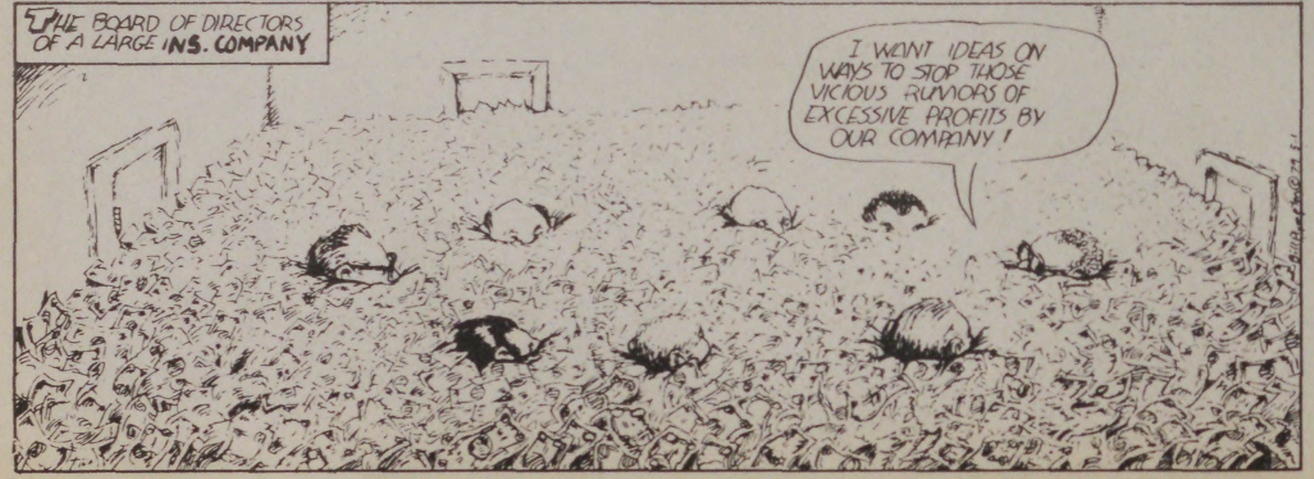
Tax Giveaways to Prudential Insurance Co.

Beggar's Banquet

This speech was given by Bob Cartwright at the Jan. 20 City Council Meeting, where citizens from around the City spoke out to oppose a proposal to give tax abatements and federal grants to Prudential for its new Gateway III building. Although the Council voted for the tax abatement, we think citizens will be interested in the information contained here:

We have gathered here tonight to watch one of the richest corporations in America beg.Their representatives will try to get free money through a tax abatement from one of the poorest cities in the country. Likewise, they will ask for an $11 million UDAG grant/loan.

Our nation is really degenerating; we now have the rich begging for handouts from the poor. Another example of taking from the needy to give to the greedy. Maybe next they'll ask for a gourment



soup kitchen at city expense for their corporate executives.

The Prudential Insurance Company owns more than $59 billion worth of property including about $20 billion in real estate. They own the Empire State Building, and have tried to buy the World Trade Center. They own vast amounts of real estate in California, the South and the South-West where they profit from jobs leaving our area as plants relocate in the Sun Belt. In addition they own a 38,000 acre plantation in Mississippi.

Every day they have another **$33 million** to invest. More than **$1 million an hour!** That means they can raise the total project cost in less than 2 days.

Each year they take in over $7.6 billion in premium income in addition to their profits of $3.6 billion on their investments. But they're not satisfied, they want us to give them more. The poor get poorer as the corporations get greedier.

They claim that if they don't get this money from Newark residents and tax-payers, they won't build in Newark. But, they offer at least **15 separate reasons** in their application as to why they **will** locate in Newark. One reason is the demand and resulting high prices for New York City office space which causes firms to look elsewhere, like Newark, for that office space. They should know - they own $800 million in New York City real estate. Firms would move to Newark because it is so close to New York City and has an excellent transportation network.

In addition to their request for a tax abatement and the $11 million UDAG grant, they also want increased city services in the area of their project, thus taking those same services away from the rest of us.

WHAT DO WE GET?

As is always the case, the promise of jobs and future tax revenues. Over 2000 jobs are promised. But out of this, they **admit** that at least 38% are not new jobs. **They are retained jobs** - transferred from their other buildings in Newark. Out of the remainder another 486 or 24% of the total are indirect jobs which means that they are not jobs at all. They use phoney figures for retail sales by commuters which claim that about 85% of the shopping done in the downtown area is done by the commuters. Anyone who has ever shopped downtown knows the real truth.

This leaves us with 766 jobs out of their claim of 2022. So much for corporate honesty.

Of the 766, 463 are for low and moderate income, but 250 of these are in building maintenance and service which will probably be done by contract and not affected by goals of hiring Newark residents or minorities. So now **we're down to 213 new jobs.** They claim that they will **try** to hire city residents for 40% of these, that is 85 jobs. Of these, they will try to hire minorities for 43 jobs.

In addition, they say that for 5 years after the building is completed they will **try** to hire city residents and minorities for any new job openings in the jobs that have been retained. Assuming a 10% turnover rate, this means that 8 city residents per year would be directly hired by Prudential and 4 minority persons.

Now, all of this assumes that they will actually meet their goals. If so, over the next 7 years we will get a grand total of 125 jobs, if all goes well. But it probably won't. Prudential says city residents **aren't qualified** for these clerical jobs.

On top of all this, they didn't even claim that they'll hire any city residents or minorities for any of the better paying jobs.

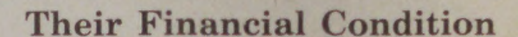
Pru's Track Record

According to the Wall Street Journal, Prudential at one time had 11,500 jobs in Newark. By 1969, that was down to about 9,600. Then they really decided to ditch the City. They moved jobs to Florham Park in 1971. Then they sent their computer department to Roseland, their printing department to New Providence along with their service and courier departments, and other jobs went to Holmdel, South Plainfield and Parsippany-Troy Hills. By 1979, they had between 3500 and 4500 jobs left in Newark. They had moved between 60% and 70% of all the jobs out of Newark. If they hadn't left Newark, and again assuming a 10% turnover rate, they would have provided 1000 new jobs in Newark every year.

Now some may say this was just an accident based on sound economic decision making.

In January, 1977, the Wall Street Journal reported that Prudential had signed a consent decree with the United States Department of Labor promising that they would try to hire both women and minorities for insurance sales positions. They had been accused of a pattern of discrimination against women and minorities. Some people hoped that they had decided to change.

During the summer of 1980, they were threatened with economic sanctions by the Federal Government because they refused to provide information on employment statistics to prove that they were keeping their committment. They had one excuse after another. Finally, in Sept. 1980, due to the government threats, they decided to give the information to the Department of Labor. But then Reagan was elected. They stand a good chance of avoiding any future problems because of Reagan's policies on "deregulation".



Their Financial Condition

Prudential spent **$385 million** last spring to buy Bache & Co. According to Fortune Magazine this was double the book value - that is, the price that the stock market had determined for the value of the company.

According to the Wall Street Journal, in July of last year, they agreed to buy Connecticut General Mortgage and Realty Investment Trust for $340 million. A previous offer by another corporation to buy the same company was for $77 million less.

One might ask why they're buying these other companies.

An article in Financial World says that Prudential has a problem - **they have trouble finding enough profitable outlets for all they money they have to invest.** I wish I had that problem. In common language, we might say that they have money to burn. Remember the statistic I quoted earlier, $33 million a day - 365 days a year.

Newark's Future Tax Revenues

Prudential claims that Newark will get $1.2 million in lieu of property taxes. What they don't say is that they plan to demolish the Gibraltar Building so they won't have to pay taxes on it. They're trading a building that they pay taxes on for one that has a tax abatement.

The only other money the city will get is $125 thousand in parking taxes - most likely from cars that would have paid the same tax for parking somewhere else, and a $140 payroll tax if they do actually bring any new jobs to the city. But they escape the payroll tax every time they move jobs out of Newark.

So what do we REALLY get?

It's impolite to say what we really get.

We get only a promise of jobs, and that is actually for only a hundred or so jobs in 7 years, not the 2000 they speak of.

We lose tax revenues when they demolish the Gibraltor Building.

Prudential also owns Gateway I and Gateway II both of which have tax abatements. So does PSE&G, One Washington Park, the new Mutual Benefit Building, Blue Cross, the Robert Treat Hotel. The colleges are all tax exempt as is the Port Authority property including the airport.

We are going in the direction of having the entire downtown business district and the airport having tax abatements. The richest parts of our city not paying their fair share of property taxes, while homeowners and tenants pay an increasing share of the city's taxes while they get an ever decreasing share of the city's services.

The statistics in this speech came from Prudential's original UDAG application, newspaper and magazine articles.

Mayor Doesn't Show

200 People Walk Out in Protest

After leaders of his own Civic Association called a special "Meet the Mayor" night on January 5, Mayor Gibson decided not to come.

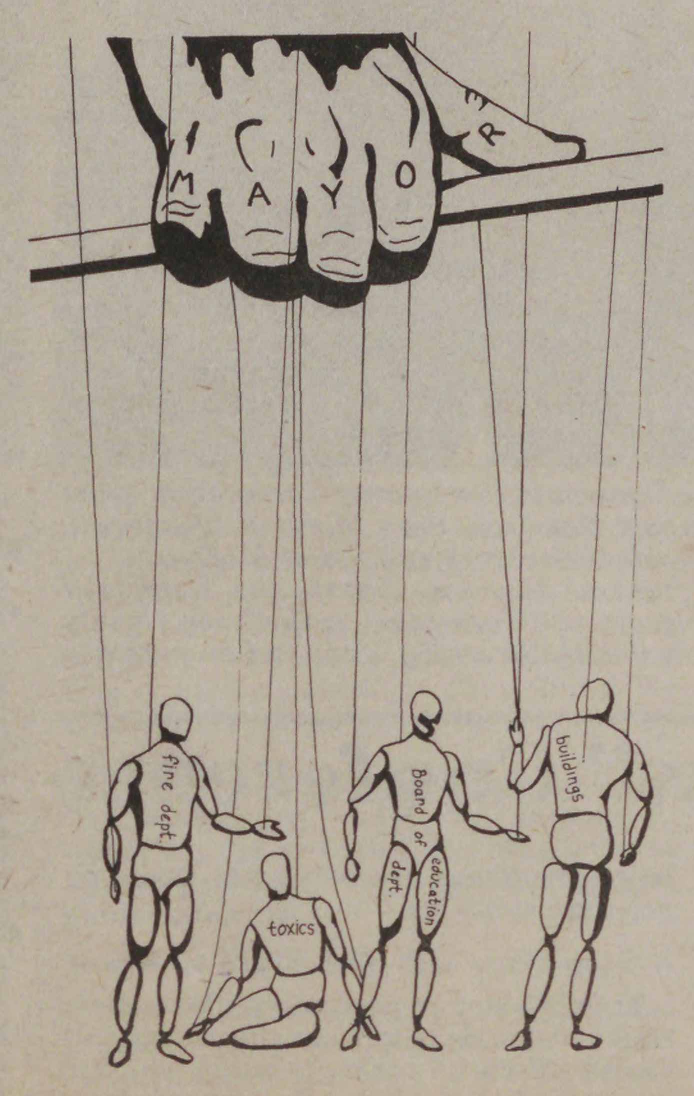
Over 200 Ironbound residents, including Whites, Blacks, Puerto Ricans and Portuguese, waited for one and a half hours at St. Aloysius School. The group included members of the Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Wastes, parents opposed to the transfer of the principal at Wilson Ave. School, residents of public housing who are paying their rent and getting very little service for it, representatives from the Ironbound Airplane Committee, and citizens upset about the poor state of other city services.

When it became clear that Gibson wouldn't show and that the people he had sent to the meeting couldn't answer any of the residents questions, the group walked out in protest.

Gibson has refused to take a stand against the proposed SCA toxic waste incinerator. This is causing many people to say they won't vote for the mayor in the elections in May. Other people are upset with the members of the Board of Education whom he appointed. They are demanding an **elected** Board of Education so people can have at least a little to say about the education of their children.

The biggest issue at the meeting was the fact that Gibson didn't show. Most of the people at the meeting saw this as an act of disrespect. "He thinks that we don't count," said one resident. "He'll see by the election totals that we do."

The Mayor's term of office ends June 30, and new elections will be held on May 11. There will be other candidates running for Mayor and the contest will be different from past years when it was Black vs. White. This year, any successful candidate will have to have the support of Whites, Blacks, Puerto Ricans and Portuguese. Recent events have shown the possibility of unity among all racial and ethnic groups. "I don't care what color the candidate is," said one resident. "There's good and bad in every race."



Opposition is gathering strength in all of Newark's neighborhoods against:

- poor services
- tax abatements for large corporations, the city government siding with the corporations instead of Newark residents, especially in zoning cases
- changes in the property tax which would hurt residents and help big business
- lack of jobs for city residents while people are brought from other states to work on construction projects in Newark
- Newark becoming the dumping ground for toxic waste and garbage
- allowing large corporate users to pay lower rates for water and sewer charges
- the weakening of laws that protect tenants from high rents
- the Housing Authority's refusal to provide decent housing while they sit on millions of dollars that should be spent for tenants
- the Board of Education acting without concern for the views of parents and residents

The election is only 3 and a half months away!

Do Giveaways Hurt Newark Residents?

City officials keep telling Newark residents that giving tax abatements and federal grants to large corporations will help Newark residents.

But in many cases, in Ironbound, and other places, residents are getting hurt not helped by tax giveaways to corporations.

For example, take RAR, the company which bought the Ballantine property. RAR received a $1 million low interest loan throught the UDAG grant (Urban Development Action Grant), and partial tax abatement. They planned to fix up the Ballantine buildings for new industry. The Another loan (which they wouldn't have gotten without the UDAG loan) was to help pay for demolishing the ugly and dangerous ruins which were standing in the neighborhood for years.

When RAR applied for this UDAG money, members of the Fleming Ave.- Brill St. Block Association met with City officials about a number of issues. First, if demolition was to be done, residents wanted a guarantee that RAR would begin with the ruins standing directly behind the homes on Fleming Ave. Bricks were crumbling off the ruins onto peoples' homes and yards.

2 years have passed since those meetings were held. Demolition did take place, but **not** on the builing which neighbors were concerned about. That one is still standing.

"I Told You So"

RAR's first rehabilitation job caused more problems. They announced plans to rent 10 Richard St. to Nimco Shredding Co. to repair and paint old buses. To do this, they kicked out the current tenant, who was storing trucks there. This company moved across the street and began parking its trucks on a lot which had been the site of a house for many years. Trucks were now parking directly beneath the windows of neighbors next door.

Fleming Ave.- Brill St. members, and other residents, objected to this at a hearing where Nimco applied for a zoning variance (because they wanted to do things which the present zoning did not allow). Neighbors asked about parking and traffic problems and got "assurances" that there wouldn't be any problems. In spite of residents' views, Nimco got its zoning variance (so much for democracy in action!)

Apparently, "assurances" are not enough. Neighbors now say there are lots of problems Nimco is causing.

Residents report that cars are parked all over the sidewalk and blocking driveways. "I've seen as many as 17 cars on the sidewalk on my block," one neighbor said. Residents say Nimco vehicles go in and out of 1 way streets in the wrong direction. There are complaints about garbage on this and other RAR property.

"I feel like saying I told you so, but what good does it do?" said one resident. "The City doesn't even enforce the laws that are on the books now."

All of these headaches for neighbors would not have been possible without the help of local and federal officials who gave away our tax dollars to RAR in the first place.

"There should be some control over these corporations that are getting tax money," said one person. "They don't live here, and they walk all over those of us that do. They shouldn't be given tax breaks without some conditions and strict enforcement. They shouldn't be allowed to get away with this."

Residents around the City are also angry at tax give aways to large corporations because the jobs which are promised to Newark residents do not materialize. They are demanding that a condition for getting a tax break is **real** benefits for Newark residents and workers.

EDITORIAL

Everyone will be watching New Jersey's new Governor Thomas Kean very closely during his first few months in office.

One of his first **tests** regarding health and safety for the state's residents will be SCA's toxic waste proposal for Ironbound. He has a chance to show he can understand both our reasons and views concerning the incinerator and why it shouldn't be built by SCA in Ironbound. On the other hand, he has the power to decide that the chemical companies can continue to do whatever they want.

If he lines up with the chemical companies, he will have to disregard democracy, the law (S-1300), logic and SCA's past record.



1982 officers and new Board members for the Ironbound Community Corporation (from left to right): Manuel Coelho (Treasurer), Manuel Naveiras, Fran Wingren (President), Roni Faulkner (Vice President) Lorraine Limaldi (Secretary) and Marie McErlean.

The Ironbound Community Corporation runs a Daycare Center, the Ironbound Community School, an Adult Education program in co-operation with Essex County College, a Senior Citizen nutrition program, a Health Screening Van, and an outreach referrral office at 95 Fleming Ave.

"Right to Know" Conference

Ignorance can kill. It's so obvious that it's become a cliche. Yet, you don't have the right to know what chemicals you work with or what chemicals are stored or used in plants 1 mile or 100 feet from your house.

A coalition of groups in the Newark area has formed to fight for the "Right to Know" Law. They will hold a conference on Sat., Feb. 20, at Essex County College, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. for all those interested in working with them to put this law into effect.

Toxic pollution has become a deadly fact of life...illegal or improper disposal of toxic wastes...pollution of the air we breathe... poisoning of our water supply...toxic contamination of our workplaces...all adding up to needless diseases and deaths.

Many health problems such as cancer, neurological disorders, heart disease, respiratory disorders, dizziness, nausea and rashes may result from toxics exposure. Often symptoms resulting from toxics-related illnesses are mistaken for allergies.

Birth defects can be caused by toxic exposure of either mother or father. A large percentage of cancers are caused by exposure to toxics.

A Step Forward: The Right to Know

The first step in preventing illness from toxic chemicals is to learn the names and health effects of toxics to which you are exposed. Anyone who is exposed to a chemical (worker or community resident) should at least have the right to know what it is.

The Right to Know Law would require companies to disclose publicly any toxic chemicals that they use, manufacture store or emit into the atmosphere. The informatio will help people determine whether some of their health problems are being caused by exposure to toxic chemicals. Workers in plants are probably exposed to the highest levels of these substances. But, with many of the chemicals, the problems they cause are felt by the workers' families and by people who live near the workplace. In addition, during an emergency situation like a fire or flood, firemen, doctors, and other emergency workers would know what chemicals were present and what problems they can cause. Currently, they often don't know what chemicals they are dealing with.

Once people know what toxic chemicals are being stored in these plants, they can decide whether they want to be exposed to them or if they think that they are too dangerous. Workers can demand better ventilation and protective equipment. Limits can then be placed on the types and amounts of chemicals that can be emitted into the air, or stored in a particular location. Some chemicals that might be safely stored in an isolated location, may present too great a risk when they are stored in a highly populated area. Workers can also demand that **safer** substitutes be used for chemicals that are particularly toxic. Currently, only a handful of chemicals are regulated by the federal government regulations. Both the state, the counties and the individual cities and towns have the right to pass stricter air pollution laws for the chemicals that are the most toxic and are unregulated.

If a huge chemical industry had been in operation during the American Revolution we might have had the **Right To Know** under the Bill of Rights. Now we have to fight for it. If you want more information, call Arnold Cohen, 589-4668.

SCHOOLS continued



disagreed with him.

Because it is becoming clear that the appointed Board does not have the same priorities as the parents and children and does not involve them in decisions affecting their schools, many parents and community residents are now calling for a school board which would be **elected.** People believe this would give citizens more control over school policy.

"We don't need a school administration that forces a plan down our throats," said one parent. "Parent input does not mean meeting with parents, staring them down, and then doing what you want to do anyway. It means taking what parents think about their childrens' education seriously, and acting on it."

Facts About Deaths & Injuries On The Job

- More American workers die each year as a result of their jobs than GIs did in any year of World War II.
- About 100,000 American workers die each year from job-related *disease.*
- About 12,000 workers die from job related *injuries* each year.
- About 390,000 new cases of occupational disease develop each year.
- 1 out of every 4 workers suffered an occupational disease in a survey of small plants.
- 20 to 40% of all cancers are caused at least in part by exposure to chemicals on the job.
- At present, 1 out of 8 industrial workers is injured on the job each year. (Only 1 out of 100 bankers is injured).
- In high hazard jobs, such as foundries, 1 out of every 3 workers is injured each year.
- Health hazards such as dust, fumes, chemicals and noise are the worst problems becaue little is known about their dangers.
- Occupational diseases are poorly recognized, rarely diagnosed and seldom made known to the victim.
- Little scientific research has been done to identify safe exposure levels of workplace chemicals, if indeed any safe levels exist.
- Many job related diseases are slow and painful, such as black lung disease, asbestosis, and cancer.
- Asbestos workers are dying today from exposure they had 20 years ago. Other asbestos workers will die in the year 2000 from exposures they have today.
- Some industrial hazards, such as noise in manufacturing operations, have become worse because of modern high speed machinery and mass production techniques.
- Safety problems may be increasing because of the faster pace of work.

Housing Authority Refuses To Fill Vacant Apartments



People who need a place to live - "Why are there empty apartments at Hyatt Court?"

People in desperate need of affordable housing continue to battle to survive high rents and bad conditions in their apartments, while thousands of apartments are left empty in Newark's public housing projects.

This fact became clear at a meeting held Jan. 12 at the Ironbound Community Information Center, of people who have applied for public housing but have never heard anything. Some of the people at the meeting have only applied recently at 560 Broad St. But others have had applications in for 4, 5, and 8 years. One woman applied in 1969 and is *still waiting!*

"Something is going on. We want to find out why nobody is moving into those empty apartments," said one person.

Tenants from Hyatt Court who were present at the meeting confirmed that there has been a steady increase in the number of vacant apartments at Hyatt Court for a long time. There are currently about 17 vacant apartments at Hyatt Court (as of this writing).

"Somebody's lying."

The Housing Authority has told people different reasons for why they will not fill the empty apartments. "They told me it was because they were saving the apartments for emergencies," said one person. "But I see people here tonight who are emergency cases and they aren't letting **them** in either. Somebody's lying."

Others were told that it was because the apartments needed repairs. "If they need paint, we can paint them," said another person. "If they need stoves or refrigerators, we can bring our own. We need a place to live."

Madelyn Hoffman, of the Ironbound Information Center, reported that Housing Authority officials had been asked before about the empty apartments. "They said there are 2000 empty apartments in the City's public housing. They have no schedule for when they'll be ready to be occupied."

"All they will tell you is that you're on the waiting list," said one woman. "I would like to see this waiting list. I want to know where I am on the list. It should be public information."

Why?

"The Housing Authority has told tenant groups asking for repairs and better maintenance that they don't have the money to do it," said Madelyn Hoffman. "Yet they are sitting on millions of dollars of modernization money. Besides, if they need the money, why won't they rent these apartments? It doesn't make sense."

Unanswered questions like these lead to speculation about what is **really** going on. Some people believe that the Housing Authority is planning to close some of the public housing projects. In order to do this, they would need to move people from those projects to other places like Hyatt Court, so they are "banking" the empty apartments. Other people wonder whether the City plans to move everybody out of Hyatt Court and sell the land for industrial expansion. Hyatt Court is located on very valueable land because of its easy access to railroads, major highways, the airport, and the seaport.

People at the meeting promised to meet again to plan a strategy to get some action.

"All we want is some answers. These apartments are empty and we need a place to live. It's very simple. We want to know what's going on." For more information or if you want to help, call Madelyn Hoffman at 344-7210.



Mrs. Beatty, Chairperson of the Housing Authority Board.

Season's Greetings From Your Tenants

On Thursday, Dec. 17, members of the Ironbound United Neighbors sent the Newark Housing Authority a Christmas message: **"We'll give you what you give to us."**

In a big box wrapped in bright Christmas paper, the IUN members packed:

- a paper chain of homeless persons who would like to stay in 1 of Hyatt Court's empty apartments
- a baby doll wrapped in newspapers and painted blue from the cold in apartments without heat
- sewer water from the basement of apartments where sewers have been backed up frequently
- ripped screens, chipped plaster, torn shades
- paint brushes and a set of paints
- an appeal for better security in the projects

This gift sent a very clear message from tenants to Newark Housing Authority, and the Housing Authority is still talking about it: **GIVE US A DECENT PLACE TO LIVE! GIVE US THE THINGS WE PAY RENT FOR!**

200 Public Housing Tenants Demonstrate

200 tenants from public housing braved the cold Jan. 12 to demonstrate against the Reagan Administration's decision to cut money for public housing subsidies by 70%. The cuts could result in increased rents, more cut backs in service, and closing units of public housing.

"It's easy to blame Washington, D.C. for all the problems in public housing, but Newark Housing Authority should not be let off the hook either," an IUN spokesperson said. "Washington can't do anything about the 2000 vacant apartments that exist. Housing Authority can. Washington can't spend the $65 million dollars of modernization money the Housing Authority has but won't use. Washington and the Reagan cuts are only part of the problem."

O Mayor Gibson Não Aparece

200 Pessoas Deixam A Sala Em Protesto

Quando os chefes da "Associação Cívica" formada por Mayor Gibson marcaram uma noite especial (chamada noite de "Meet the Mayor"), o Mayor Gibson (nosso presidente da câmara) preferiu faltar à sua própria reunião!

Mais de 200 habitantes do bairro de Ironbound, entre os quais brancos, morenos, hispânicos e portuguêses esperaram hora e meia. Esta multidão incluia: alguns membros do Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste (Uma junta de moradores contra a utilização e a armenagem das químicas tóxicas no nosso bairro), pais que discordam com a tranferência do Principal da Escola Wilson Avenue, inquilinos que estão a pagar rendas apesar de a reducção dos serviços básicos nas habitações publicas, os representantes da Ironbound Airplane Committee (uma junta formada para proteger os nossos lares contra o barulho dos aviões), e tambem aqueles que estão fartos com o baixo nível dos serviços públicos em Newark.

Quando se fez bem claro que o Mayor Gibson não ia comparacer, e quando os seus delegados não poderam tratar das preguntas gerais dos moradores, o grupo saiu num espírito de protesto.

O Mayor Gibson todavia de nenhuma forma alguma tem mostrado uma posição firme contra a proposta la companhia SCA de edificar e utilizar um Incinerador do dêsperdiços tóxicos. Portanto, muitos ja estão tentando trabalhar e votar contra o Mayor Gibson na eleição que vem. Muitos também, inclinam-se para votar contra o Gibson por causa dos escolhas do Mayor no Board of Education (os chefes de todos as escolas da cidade).

Naturalmente, o pior foi quando o Gibson não apareceu na reunião! A maioria dos habitantes pensaram que o Mayor Gibson fez pouco do bairro de Ironbound. Disse um habitante, "Ele é pensa que não somos nada, mas ele vai ver quando for a contagem dos votos."

O prazo do Mayor terminará no dia 30 de Junho e as eleições estão marcadas para o dia 11 de Maio. Haverá outros candidatos que se candidatam contra o Mayor Gibson. Este ano fará uma diferença tremenda. A diferença com o nao será decido por motivos racistas (as eleicões passadas que foram concurso entre pretos e brancos), mas o candidato sucedido precisa do apoio dos brancos, morenos, hispânicos e portuguêses. Motável será a possibilidade dum entendimento entre todas as raças e nacionalidades, mostrado pelos acontecimentos gerais. Como disse um habitante, "Não importa a raça do cancandidato, haverá bons e trapalhões em cada raca."

A resistência está em marcha contra:

- a inferioridade dos serviços municipais
- a diminuação dos impostos das corporações e também o nosso governo municipal em satisfazer estas corporações em vez dos habitantes
- ajustamentos nas leis da propriedade que vão prejudicar os habitantes e ajudar as corporações
- a preferência da construção industrial a empregar os estrangeiros que vêm de fora da nossa area em vez de empregar os habitantes desemprêgados
- a cidade de Newark está tornando-se numa lixeira
- o privilégio das corporações a pagar menos pela agua e os esgôtos
- o enfraquecimento das leis que nos protegem dos aumentos das rendas
- a recusa da Housing Authority (os chefes das moradias públicas) a dar habitações comodas enquanto se abastecem com o dinheiro que devia ser usado para os serviços dos seus inquilinos
- o Board of Education comporta-se sem aviliar as opiniões dos pais

O final (faltam) pouco mais de três meses para eleições.



Editorial

O novo governador de New Jersey Thomas Kean vai ser observado por todos durante estes primeiros meses da sua governança.

Um dos seus primeiros testes no campo de saúde e segurança para os habitantes de New Jersey é o forno para os lixos venenos que está proposta para o Ironbound. O Kean tem uma oportunidade para mostrar a sua capacidade de compreender os nossos opiniões sobre o forno e os motivos pelos quais não deve ser construído no Ironbound por SCA. Não obstante, pode decidir que as companhias químicas podem continuas a fazer o que lhes interessarem.

Se o Kean apoias estas companhias, esquecer-se-à da democracia, da lei S-1300, da lógica, e da história do SCA.

Comité de Segurança e Saúde Ocupacionais de Newark Metropolitana

Finalmente há algúem que se decidui a dar uma mão aos trabalhadores para que eles possam tornar os seus lugares de trabalho mais seguros.

O Comité de Segurança e Saúde Ocupacionais de New Jersey/Newark Metropolitana (Metro Newark COSH) propõe:

- ajudá-lo a reconhecer os perigos a que está exposto diariamente no seu posto de trabalho;
- explicar-lhe os problemas de saúde e os sintomas que têm origem no seu lugar de trabalho;
- esclarecer-lhe se corre riscos de longo termo por manusear químicas no trabalho, e se a sua família também os corre;
- acordá-lo para os direitos consagrados nas leis
- informá-lo sobre o que pode fazer para melhorar o ambiente onde trabalha;
- servir de conselheiro para o ajudar a compreender as crises nervosas com origem no seu trabalho;
- ajudá-lo com os problemas do alcóol e drogas

NJ/Metro Newark COSH publica um boletim para informar os trabalhadores e os moradores sobre as leis, sobre aquilo que tem sido descoberto sobre os perigos nos lugares de trabalho, e sobre a luta dos trabalhadores contra estas situações.

Este Comité tem acesso a informações sobre químicas específicas, e nomes de pessoas que lhe podem ser úteis; dispõe de filmes e slides que podem ser rodados em reuniões sindicais, escolas ou encontros cívicos, e realiza aulas sobre:

- os direitos dos trabalhadores ao abrigo do OSHA
- reconhecimento e controlo de perigos
- incêndios e explosões
- remuneração
- doenças e sinistros ocupacionais

O Direita Saber da Conferència

Trabalhadores e residentes da communidade tem o direito de saber o perigo das quimicas com que trabalha o vive junto á sua porta. Se ques protetar junte-se a nós para que possa fazer algo contre á realidade.

Sab. Fev. 20 10 AM-3 PM
Essex County College

Factos Sobre Mortes No Trabalho

- Mais Americanos morrem cada ano devido aos seus trabalhos, do que soldados em qualquer ano da Segunda Guerra Mundial.
- Aproximadamente 100,000 Americanos morrem anualmente devido a sinistros relacionados com os seus trabalhos.
- Perto de 390,000 casos novos de doenças ocupacionais desenvolvem-se cada ano.
- De 20 a 40% de todos os cancros são provocados parcialmente por químicas nos lugares de trabalho.
- Actualmente, um em oito operários é ferido no trabalho anualmente. Apenas um em cada 100 banquieros é afectado.
- Em trabalhos altamente perigosos, como nas fundições, um em cada três operários é sinistrado cada ano.
- Perigos de saúde como pó, fumos, químicas e ruídos são os mais nocivos devido à ignorância que temos de todas as suas consequências.
- Doenças ocupacionais são mal detectadas raramente diagnosticadas, e habitualmente não segredadas aos doentes.
- Pouca investigação científica tem sido llevada a cabo para identificar as tolerâncias aceitáveis de químicas industriais, se é que elas existem.
- Muitas doenças ocupacionais demoram muito tempo a revelarem-se e são muito dolorosas, como por exemplo, pulmão negro, asbestosis, e cancro.
- Os trabalhadores em amianto morrem hoje devido ao seu trabalho de há 20 anos. Outros trabalhadores em amianto morrerão no ano 2000 como resultado dos seus trabalhos actuais.
- Alguns perigos industriais, como o ruído, têm-se intensificado devido às máquinas modernas de altas velocidades, e às técnicas de produção em massa.
- É provável que problemas de segurança aumentem com os ritmos acelerados de trabalho.

Os Estudantes e Seus Pais Dizem Que A Administração Das Escolas Os Ignora



Muitos pais dos alunos da Escola Wilson Avenue e outros da mesma Cidade uniram-se para protestar medidas recentes tomadas por Columbus Salley (o novo superintendente do "Board of Education", a direção dos serviços escolares). Os pais sentem-se ofendidos pelas alterações feitas sem o seu conhecimento, e sem se aviliar os efeitos que estás mudanças vão ter nos alunos e eles próprios.

"Nenhum dos pais removeria um principal no curso do ano, porque isso significava uma perturbação em detrimento de todos, incluindo os pais, o professorado e sobretudo, os alunos," disse um pai.

Estas transferencias abruptas começaram semanas antes do Natal quando o principal da Escola Lafayette St. foi avisado que seria transferido para a Escola Mt. Vernon. Os pais da Lafayette St. resistiram e esta acção foi cancelada. Então passados dois dias Mr. LaTorraca da Escola Wilson Ave. foi notificado da sua transferencia para a Escola Mt. Vernon. Segundo um dos pais, "Não houve discussão nem contacto antes. Foi uma supresa."

Os pais das Escolas Roberto Clemente e Eliott St. tambem ficaram supreendidos. Os principais foram transferidos e os projectos bi-linguais passaram a chamar-se "serviços de suporte" em vez de "programmas academics", tornando-se assim mais vulneráveis a reducções orçamentais.

Os pais organizaram um boicote proibindo os seus filhos de ir à escola em sinal de protesto. Os professores da Escola Wilson Ave. deram parte de doentes por um dia para protestar. Esta boicotagem durou do dia 4 de Janeiro até ao dia 7. Os pais e alunos formaram piquetes em frente da Escola nestes dias de manhã.

A resposta do Board of Education foi na forma da pressão contra os envolvidos. Muitos pais receberam telefonemas dizendo que se èles não mandassem os seus filhos às aulas novamente, não os deixariam passar de classe. Os professores foram avisados que seriam considerados insubordinados se tomassem a mesma posição.

Disse um pai, "Se realmente estamos nos Estados Unidos, então porque nao temos a liberdade de revelar nossas opiniões. Os nossos direitos estão sendo extirpados à vista. Os pais vão tomar uma posição."

A situação tem sido confundida com outros assuntos. Um pai revelou, "O Board tenta criar um assunto racial, mas realmente nao é. Preocupamo-nos sómente com a qualidade da educação que os nossos filhos recebem, e a disrupção no meio do ano causada pela transferencia dum principal." Os pais são brancos, pretos, hispanicos, portugueses. "O Board tenta criar um assunto racial obrigando os pais a lutar entre si em vez de se unirem para fazer frente ao Board."

Os pais indicaram que na escola Roberto Clemente uma maioria de pais hispânicos objectou igualmente à transferencia do principal e este é preto. "Eles sabem que não é um assunto racial mas uma maneira de dividir o povo," disse um pai.

Os pais ja terminaram a sua boicotagem e estão a espera que o Superintendente Salley responda às suas exigencias.

Quando interrogados sobre as alterações a portavoz do Board, Gloria Bryant, disse-nos que as transferencias estavam a ser feitas porque alguns principais e outro pessoal foram transferidos para os serviços administrativos centrais debaixo dum plano de reorganização criado pelo Dr. Salley. Actualmente, existem 20 individuos no quadro administrativo ganhando salários a volta de $40 a $45.000 por ano, sendo o maior o do Dr. Salley, que ganha $54,000 por ano. Entretanto o Board não tem dado emprego a mais professores ou outro pessoal escolar.

Este ano a natureza politica do Board of Education com todos os seus membros nomeados pelo Mayor tornou-se muito clara quando este exiguiu a resignação dum membro que não concordou com ele.

Torna-se claro que o Board nomeado, não se interessa pelas mesmas prioridades que os pais e seus filhos e não os envolve nas decisões que afectam as suas escolas. Por isso, a maioria da nossa comunidade está de acordo com a ideia de um Board of Education com membros eleitos que dará mais autoridade aos pais sobre á educação dos seus filhos.

Disse um pai resoluto, "Uma administração que nos force a aceitar as seus planos, não presta para nada! Envolvernos não significa sermos enfrentados com uma cara de poucos amigos, e em seguida eles fazerem o que lhes apetece. Devem pelo contrário aceitar o que os pais pensam sériamente da educação dos seus filhos e tomar medidas positivas imediatas."

Tomar decisões sem envolver os pais não é raro no caso do Board of Education nem para os pais do Ironbound.

Recentemente o Board fechou a Ironbound Community School en Lafayette St., uma de 2 escolas só dirigidas pelos pais, apesar da objecção destes, apesar dos testes satisfactorias dos estudantes e do protesto publico contrario, a fechar-se uma escola ideal onde os pais se envolviam na educação dos filhos. (Esta escola está todavia aberta a devido à dedicação dos pais, o professorado e os alunos. E ganhou uma decisão contra o Board por motivo da Quebra do Contracto, que se resolveu por um custo de $65.000).

Em Septembro passado, na Escola de Hawkins St., os pais e os alunos tambem boicotaram a escola recusando-se a comparacer nas aulas salvo se as reparações seriamente necessitadas fossem realizadas. "Achamos que não valia a pena falar com esta gente," disseram os pais que teem filhos na Escola Hawkins St.

O Board suspendeu uma programa especial na Escola Alyea St., este ano apesar dos protestos dos pais que pensam que os seus filhos lucrariam mais numa escola pequena no bairro do que numa instalação gigante centralizada.

Abriram os Apartamentos da Prudential

Veemse as luzes nas janelas dos velhos apartamentos da Prudential, no Raymond Vld. Nos dias "festivos", 40 familias ocuparam os apartamentos terminados.

A mudança foi bem aceite por estas familias, porem já houve am alguns problemas. Muitas familias não tiveram contadores de gas por varios dias depois de ali viverem, portanto não tinham gás para cosinhar. Os elevadores pararam e o povo ficou ali encerrado. algumas portas teem que ser substituidas, faltam os manipulos nas portas, e ha derrame nos canos. Por duas semanas os inquilinos não tivéram chaves para as caixas do correio.

"Esperavamos problemas," disse um inquilino, membro do Comité dos Apartamentos da Prudential, um grupe da comunidade que tem fiscalizado a construção e oprocesso dos requerimentos (aplicação) dos inquilinos. "Este é um edificio da Aspen, cujo nota na construcção não é bôa. Quando perguntamos á HUD (Departamento de Moradias Economicas) porque continuavam a deixar a Aspen a construír, a HUD disse que teria boa vigilança nésta edificio. Aparentemente, a HUD não exerceu o seu dever."

Porque os problemas surgiram, e um grupe de pessoas idosas que vivem no edificio pediram uma inspeção independente na secção do edificio antes de ser ocupado.

"Queremos evitar todos os problemas," disse um porta-vóz dos idósos. "Este edificio será a nossa casa. E faremos todo o possivel para que esteja em bom estado. Se houverem problemas de construção, na canalização, elevadores defeituosos ou portas devem ser corregidos **antes** de serem ocupados, para que não nos culpem depois da ocupação (depois de estarmos dentro)."

Todavia o Comite dos Apartamentos da Prudential continua a trabalhar com o Essex Legal Services, para que o processo dos requerimentos seja legal.

Autoridades de Alojamentos Recusam de Encher Apartamentos Vazios



Pessoas que têem grave necessidade de alojamento permitiveis continuam a combater para surbviver as caras rendas e mas condições nos seus apartamentos enquanto milhares de apartamentos estão vazios nos projectos de alojamentos publicos em Newark.

Este facto tornou-se bem claro numa reunião realizada em 12 de Janeiro no Centro de Imformação da Communidade de Ironbound. pessoas na reunião tiveram metido applicações á 4, 5, e 8 anos e ainda não receberam resposta. Uma senhora applicou em 1969 e ainda está à espera.

"Alguma coisa se está a passar. Nós queremos saber porque é que ninguêm se está a mudar para aqueles apartamentos vazios," disse uma pessoa.

Inquilinos de Hyatt Court que estiveram presentes na reunião disseram que ali houve um aumento estável no numero de apartamentos vazios em Hyatt Court. Tem até agora 17 apartamentos vazios em Hyatt Court.

"Alguem está a mentir."

As Autoridades de alojamentos disseram ao povo razões diferentes sobre porque eles não vão encher os apartamentos vazios. "Eles me disseram que era por causa de os guardar para emergencias," disse uma pessoa. "Mas eu estou a ver pessoas aqui nesta noite com casos de emergencia e eles não os deixam entrar tambêm. Alguem está a mentir."

A outros foram ditos que os apartamentos precisavam de ser arranjados. "Se eles precisam de tinta, nós os podemos pintar," disse outra pessoa. "Se eles precisarem de fogões ou frigorificos, nós podemos trazer os nossos. Nos precisamos dum lugar para viver."

Madelyn Hoffman, de o Centro de Imformações da Communidade de Ironbound, reportou que os funcionarios das Autoridades de Alojamentos foram perguntados sobre os apartamentos vazios. "Eles disseram que há 2000 apartamentos vazios no alojamento publico da cidade. Eles não têm horário para quando eles estiverem prontos para serem occupados."

As pessoas na reunião prometeram para reunir outra vez para planear um strategia para receber acção.

"O que nós queremos é algumas respostas. Estes apartamentos estão vazios e nó queremos um lugar para viver. É muito simples. Nós queremos saber o que se está a passar."

Para mais informafções ou se querem ajudar telefone para Madelyn Hoffman, 344-7210.



Redução de Impostos Para as Corporações: Estão Nos Prejudicando?

O governo municipal continua a dizer aos moradores de Newark que a concessão de redução de impostos e grants federais às grandes corporações vai ajudar aos moradores. Mas em muitos casos, no Ironbound e outros lugares, os residentes estão sendo prejudicados e não ajudados.

Um da companhias envolvidas é a RAR que recebeu uma redução de impostos pelos predios da velha distilaria Ballantine. Eles tambem receberam um UDAG grant de $1 millon do governo federal para reformar os predios para abrigar novas industrias.

Quando esses grants foram concedidos, membros da Associação de Moradores de Fleming Ave.- Brill St. declararam que a comunidade deveria ter uma voz em relação aos planos, porque eles temiam que houvesse efeitos negativos na comunidade residencial circumvizinha e porque o projeto envolvia uso de dinheiro de impostos federais. O governo municipal ignorou os moradores.

Logo depois os residentes souberam que a RAR iria alugar a propriedade da 10 Richard St. para a Nimco Shredding Co. para consertar e pintar ônibus velhos. Afim de poder fazer isso a Nimco requereu uma mudança de zoneamento. Os residentes se organizaram de novo e foram à audição pública afim de se opor ao novo zoneamento. Todavia os representantes municipais lhes asseguraram que não haveria problemas.

Agora os residentes locais relatam que a Nimco está causando uma serie de problemas para as pessoas que vivem nas ruas Schalk e Richard. Os carros estão estacionando nas calçadas e obstruindo as entradas para carros. "Eu cheguei a contar até 17 carros na calçada do meu quarteirão," disse um dos moradores. Os residentes dizem que os carros da Nimco entram e saem de ruas na contra-mão. Há queixas de lixo dentro e nas imediações da propriedade da Nimco e RAR. Membros da Associação de Moradores ja haviam predito alguns dêsses problemas numa audição pública onde eles haviam se oposto ao requerimento da Nimco para a mudança de zoneamento.

"Eu me dinto pronto para dizer: bem que eu avisei, mas de que vai adiantar isso?" disse um dos moradores locais. "A Cidade não está nem fazendo cumprir as leis ja existentes com relacao à Nimco."

Todas essas dores de cabeça para a vizinhança não teriam sido possíveis sem a ajuda do governo federal e local que deram de presente nossos impostos para a RAR sem, antes de tudo, impor condições rigorosas.

"Deveria haver contrôle sobre essas corporações que estão recebendo grandes vantagens fiscais," disse uma pessoa. "Eles nao vivem aqui e estão se aproveitando de nós que vivemos. Não se deveria permitir a eles fazer isso."

Os moradores de Newark tambem estão com raiva das vantagens fiscais dadas às corporações porque os empregos prometidos aos habitantes de Newark nao se materializam. Eles estão exigindo que nenhuma redução de impostos seja concedidia sem que os trabalhadores e residentes de Newark recebam vantagens reais.

$1 Milhão Por Hora!

No dia 20 de Janeiro, reuniram-se os residentes do Ironbound com outros habitantes de Newark para protestar a questão do abatimento das impostas da companhia de seguro, "Prudential Insurance Company".

Um dos participantes perguntou, "Porque é que temos que ar o nosso dinheiro proveniente das impostas, à uma das companhias mais ricas do mundo? A companhia Prudential ganha mais de $1 milhão em cada hora para invertir para os seus interesses. Os trabalhos prometidos por eles não são verdadeiros. Não obstante, somos nós os ciudadões que pagamos os serviços adicionais que eles necessitam."

Esta Aberta a Livraria De Ferramentas

Precisa de arranjar os canos do seu lava pratos? Mas tem de fer a farramenta necessaria? Vá a livraria de farramentas vai começar em Janeiro a Ironbound Educational e Cultural Center, 184 Edison Place (esquina da McWhorter & Ferry Sts).

Se é residente do East Ward, pode usar farramentas de graça igual como usa um livro da liviaria.

Algumas das farramentas são como, serras, drill, curtar tubos, martelos, e chaves. E tem até escadas com 32 pés. Para informações como pode usar estas pecas emprestadas chame Roberto Moragas começa em Janeiro 4 no numero 465-1133 desde 12 até 9 PM.

Housing Authority Se Niega A Llenar Los Apartamentos Vacantes



Personas preguntaron: ¿Porque los apartamentos son vacios?

La gente en un desepero de tener apartamento que ellos puedan pagar continuan la batalla para sobrevivir con la rentas tan altas y los apartamentos en malas condiciones, cuando hay miles de apartamentos vacios en los projectos de Newark del public housing.

Esta situación fue aclarada en la reunión que fue hecha el dia 12 de enero en la Ironbound Centro de Información, de gente que tiene aplicado para el public housing y nunca ha tenido ni una respuesta. Algunas personas han aplicado recientemente en el 560 Broad St.; otros han hecho aplicaciones hace 4, o 5, o 8 años. Una mujer aplicó en 1969 y aun esta esperando.

"Algo está errado. Nosotros queremos saber porque nadie ha sido movido para esos apartamentos," dijo una persona.

Los inquilinos de Hyatt Court quienes estaban presentes en esa reunión confirmaron que ha vido un constante aumento de apartamentos vacantes en Hyatt Court por largo tiempo. Actualmente hay 17 apartamentos vacantes en Hyatt Court.

"Alguien está mintiendo."

La Housing Authority le ha dicho a la gente diferente razones por el cual ellos aún no han llenado los apartamentos vacios. "Ellos me dijeron a mi que ellos estaban guardando esos apartamentos para emergencias," dijo una persona. "Pero yo veo gente aquí esta noche quienes estan en emergencias y ellos no los dejan entrar tampoco. Alguien esta mintiendo."

A otros les dijeron que era porque los apartamentos necesitaban reparaciones. "Si ellos necesitaban pintura, nosotros podemos pintarlos," dijo otra persona. "Si ellos necesitan neveras o estufas nosotros podemos traer las nuestras. Nosotros necesitamos de un lugar para vivir."

Madelyn Hoffman, de la Ironbound Centro de Información de la Comunidad, reporteran que oficiales del Housing Authority habian sido averiguados antes acerca de los apartamentos vacantes. "Ellos dijeron que hay 2000 apartamentos vacios en la ciudad (public housing). Ellos no saben cuando ellos iran a estar listos para ser ocupados."

"Todo lo que ellos dicen es que tu estas en la lista de espera," dijo una otra mujera. "A mi me gustaría ver esta lista de espera. A mi me gustaría saber donde yo estoy en esa lista. Esto debía ser información publicamente."

"Housing Authority ha tenido un grupo de inquilinos pidiendo por reparaciones y mejor mantenimiento y ellos dicen que no tienen dinero para hacerlo," dijo Madelyn Hoffman. "Ellos estan sentados en millones de dolares del dinero para modernizaciones. Aparte de todo, si ellos necesitan dinero, porque ellos no rentan esos apartamentos? Esto no tiene sentido."

Preguntas como esas dejan a la especulación acerca de que es lo que realmente pasa. Alguna gente cree que el Housing Authority está planeando cancelar algunos de los projectos public housing. Para poder hacer esto ellos necesitan mover gente de esos projectos a otros lugares como Hyatt Court, entonces ellos estan dejando esos apartamentos vacantes. Otra gente se pregunta si la ciudad planeará mover a toda la gente para afuera de Hyatt Court y vender la teirra para expanción industrial. Hyatt Court es localizada en un sitio muy bueno porque esta muy cerca de las carreteras del puerto y del aereopuerto.

La gente en la reunión prometieron reunirsen otra vez para planear un manera de tomar acción.

"Todo lo que nosotros queremos son algunas respuestas. Esos apartamentos estan vacios y nosotros necesitamos de algun lugar para vivir. Es muy simple. Nosotros queremos saber que es lo que pasa."



Mrs. Pearl Beatty, de la Autoridade de los Viviendos.

Rebajos en los Empuestos Corporativos - ¿Ayudanos?

Oficiales de la Ciudade de Newark les dicen a los residentes que reduciones en los empuestos y dádivas para las compañías grandes ayudará a los residentes porque esas compañias les darán trabajos.

Pero en muchos casos, los residentes no son ayudados sino perjudicados.

Uno compañía compremitida en el asunto es RAR. Esta compañía recibió una redución en empuestos y una dádiva UDAG de $1 millón dada por el govierno federal para que ellos arreglarón los edificios Ballantine.

Al tiempo de estas dádivas, miembros del Block Associación de Brill St. y Fleming Ave. indicaron que los residentes de esa comunidad devían de tener una voz en lo que estaba occuriendo. El dinero de las dádivas al fin viene de los bosillos de la gente como la de esta communidad. Ellos tenían miedo de los efectos negativos que la compañía podía tener pero los oficiales de la ciudad no les hicieron caso.

Poco después, los residentes se enteraron que RAR pensaba alquilar espacio para la compañía Nimco Shredding Co. que repara y pinta autobuses viejos. El lugar que iban alquilar era 10 Richard St. Nimco aplicó para un permiso especial qeu les dejara usar este lugar. Los residentes se organizaron otra vez para opener el permiso, pero los oficiales de la Ciudad les aseguraron que no habría problema.

Ahora los vecinos reportan que Nimco está causando muchos problemas para la gente que vive en las calles Schalk y Richards.

Los vecinos reportan que hay muchos coches en las acercas y en los caminos particulares. "He visto hasta 17 coches en las acercas," dijo un vecino. Residentes dicen que vehículos de Nimco entran y salen de las calles illegalmente. Hay quejas de la basura que está accumulando.

"La Ciudad ni siguiera esta enforzando las leyes que estan en los libros ahora", dijo unr esidente.

Todos estes problemas no serían posibles sin la ayuda que oficiales locales y federales le daron a RAR. Esta ayuda monetaria que viene de nuestros empuestos no debió de ser dad sin condiciones.

"Debía de haber alguna manera de controlar las compañias que son ayudadas con reduciones en empuestos," dijo un residente. "Ellos no viven aquí, y miren los abusos que están haciendo."

Residentes de la ciudad también están descontentos porque estas compañías prometieron trabajos para los residentes de Newark y no cumplieron esa promesa. Estes residentes no quieren reduciones de empuestos para las compañías sin que beneficios resultan para residentes y trabajadores en la ciudad.

Un Millón Por Hora

Los residentes de Ironbound se unieron a otros alrededor de la ciudad para protestar el 20 de Enero en la reunión de el Consejal. El tema? La redución de impuestos para la compañia de Seguro de Prudential. "¿Porque nosotros tenemos que darle nuestro dineros de impuestos a una de la compañia más rica de la nación?" dijo uno de los oradores. "Prudential hace más de $1 millon **cada hora** que invierte. Los trabajos que ellos le prometieron a los residentes de Newark no fue actual. Todavia, nosotros tenemos que pagarle las cuentas por los srvicios addicionales en la ciudad que ellos necesitan."

Abre: Biblioteca de Herramientas

¿Necesita arreglar las tuberias debajo de su fregadero? Si solamente usted ha tenido la herramienta correcta?

Trate la libreria de herramientas comenzando en Enero en el Centro Educacional y Cultural de Ironbound, localizado en el 184 Edison Place (esquina McWhorter St).

Si usted es residente del barrio este usted puede coger herramientas prestadas de la misma manera que usted coge un libro de la biblioteca publica.

Algunas de las herramientas disponibles son sierra circular, taladros, cortador de tubos, acotillo y llaves. Tambien hay escaleras de 32 pies. Para mas información de como pedir prestado una herramienta, llame a Roberto Moragas, comenzando en Enero 4 al teléfono 465-1133, desde las 12 hasta las 9 P.M.



Padres Y Estudiantes Dicen Que Los Administradores De Las Escuelas No Los Estan Escuchando

Muchos padres de la escuela de Wilson Ave. se han ajuntado en la ciudad para protestar la acción que han tomado el superintendente de las escuelas, Columbus Salley, y la adjunta de educación. Los padres estan muy disgustados en los cambios de programas educacionales y sin ningun conocimiento en como estos cambios afectaran a ellos ya sus hijos.

"Ningún padre extrae a un principal en medio del año," dice un padre de Wilson Ave. "Es interrumpible para todos, padres, maestros y estudiantes."

Los inesperados cambios empezaron semanas antes de navidad, cuando el principal de la escuela de Lafayette fue notificado que el iba a ser transladado para una escuela de Mt. Vernon. Padres de la escuela de Lafayette objetaron, y el cambio fue cedido. Dos dias mas tarde Mr. LaToracca, principal de la escuela Wilson Ave. fue anunciado que el iba a ser transladado para Mt. Vernon.

"No hubo ningun contacto con los padres antes del cambio todo fue una sorpresa," dijo un padre.

Padres de las escuelas Roberto Clemente y Elliot St. tuvieron sopresas similares. Los principales fueron cambiados y a los programas bilingues son ahora llamados "servicios suportativos" (y no "programas academicos") dejandoles a ellos mas derechos para los cortes economicos.

Padres en toda la ciudad organizaron un piquete manteniendo los niños en las casas como protesta. Las maestras de Wilson Ave. mantuvieron un dia fuera como protesta. Los estudiantes estuvieron fuera enero 4, 5, 6, y 7, y los padres formaban lineas de piquete todas las mañanas.

Pero el Board tuvo maneras para poner presión para parar la protesta de los padres. Algunos padres recivieron llamadas de los personales de la escuela diciendoles que sus hijos no serian promotados si no volvian a la escuela. A las maestras se les dijo que no tendrian autoridad si trataban de oponerse.

"Si esto es los Estados Unidos, porque no podemos decir lo que sentimos cuando nos estan presionasndo," dijo uno de los padres en piquete. "Nos estan quitando nuestros derechos de debajo de nuestras narices. Pero nosotros vamos a sumitir nuestros derechos."

La situación en la escuela de Wilson Ave. se ve muy complicada, porque algunas personas lo han tomado como una situación racial (Portugueses vs. no Portugueses). "El Board esta tratando de hacer la situación racial, y eso no es asi," dijo uno de los padres. "Es question de la educación de nuestros hijos, como la van a interrumpir en medio del año para cambiar a un principal." El grupo de los padres tenia Blancos, Negros, Hispanos, y Portugueses todos envueltos. "El Board quiere hacer la situación racial para que los padres se pelen entre ellos y no se junten a pelear el Board. Los padres agregaron que en la escuela Roberto Clemente la situación es parecida pero hay un grupo de hispanos que pelean por su principal y el se negro. "Por eso no es question racial pero ellos saben separar los padres," dice un padre.

Los padres han terminado con el piquete pero estan esperando contesta de el Superintendente Salley para que respondan a sus demandas.

Cuando preguntarón las razones para el cambio de personel, la comentadora del Board Gloria Bryant nos dijo que los cambios que hicieron con algunos principales y otros personel fue por el plan de re-organización de Mr. Salley. Actualmente hay 20 personas administradas en las mas altas posiciones del Board de Educación con salarios de $40 a $45,000 al año (por supuesto el salario mas alto es el de Mr. Salley, $54,000 anual). Al igualmente han empleado otras maestras.

Una Historia Familiar

Haciendo deciciones sin el concentimiento de los padres es algo que el Board siempre a hecho. Hace 2 años el Board cerro el Ironbound Community School, una de las dos unicas escuelas que son manejadas por los padres, con la ayuda de los estudiantes, sus trabajos y la objeción de los padres la escuela esta actualmente abierta.

Padres y estudiantes de la escuela de Hawkins tuvieron un piquete en la escuela en Sept. refusando enviar los niños a clases si el Board no arreglaban el edificio. "Nos dimos cuenta que hablando no conseguiamos nada," dijeron los padres. El Board cerro un programa de ayuda especial en la escuela Alyea St. Porque el Board se dio cuenta que los padres pensaban que sus niños estaban mejor en pequeños grupos.

Estudiantes de otras escuelas como University High y los padres tambien estuvieron luchando para mantener su pequeña escuela abierta. A la vez que el Board esta cerrando las escuelas pequeñas tambien estan construyendo escuelas grandes. Por que estas escuelas son mas baratas para manejar y los padres preguntan: cuales son mas lejos? cuales mas cerca? cuales tienen mejores maestros? y cuales tienen mejores programas educacionales? para el bien de sus hijos?

Este año la politica natural del Board con todo sus miembros y el gobernador han pedido la reununcia de uno de sus personajes el cual se nego.

Por que el Board ya no tiene la misma prioridad que antes los padres se estan involviendo mas para ellos poder elejir su personel y esto les dara mas derecho a los padres y a la comunidad.

"Nosotros no necesitamos una administración que nos oblique a aceptar todo," dice un padre. "El involvimiento de los padres no quiere decir que al fin ustedes hagan lo que desean si no que estudien la situación la y tomen en cuenta," dijeron los padres.

Prudential Apartamentos Abierto

De nuevo están alumbrando las luces en las ventanas de le viejo edificio Prudential en Raymond Blvd. Durante los dias festivos, algunas familias se mudaron a los primeros 40 apartamentos ya terminados.

Mientras que la mudanza ha sido una de bien venida, ya han habido algunos problemas. Los contadores de gas no habian sido instalados a muchas familias hasta despuês de que ya habían vivido en el edificio por varios dias, causando que estás familias estuvieran sin servicio de gas. Los elevadores se deturieron y la gente se quedo atrapado adentro. Algunos puertas necesitan ser reemplazadas, faltan tiradores de puertas, y han habido escapes de agua en las plomerias. Tambien los inquilinos han estado sin llave para los luzones por las últimas dos semanas.

"Bueno, nosotros esperamos algunos de estas cosas," dijo uno de los inquilinos, miembro del Comite de los Apartamentos de Prudential, un grupo de la comunidad que han estado observando la construcción del edificio y los procedimientos de aplicación. "Este es un edificio Aspen y su registro de construcción no ha sido bueno. Cuando nosotros le preguntamos a HUD porque ellos le permitieron a Aspen continuar la construcción, ellos dijeron que vigilarian sobre ellos cuidadosamente en este edificio. Evidentemente, HUD tampoco hizo su trabajo."

Por los problemas que han surgido, un grupo de envejecientes que esperan vivir en el edificio han pedido por una inspección independiente a la parte de el edificio que les pertenece antes de que se muden.

"Nosotros solamente queremos evitar cualquier problema," dijo un protador de los envejecientes. "Este edificio será nuestro hogar y nosotros vamos a hacer todo lo que podamos para estar seguros que esten en buenas condiciones. Si hay problemas de construcción, como mala plomeria, elevadoas imperfectas, ó puertas, eso debería haberse arreglado antes de que la gente se mudaran y no cupalsos a nosotros una vez nos hallamos mudados."

Mientras tanto el Comité de el Edificio Prudential continuará trabajando junto con el Servicio Legal Essex-Newark para asegurarse que el proceso de aplicación se esté haciendo legalmente.

El Mayor No Se Presenta

200 Personas Salieron Afuera en Protesta

Despues que lideres de su propia Asociación Civica llamaron una noche especial "Conosca al Mayor" en Enero 5, Gibson decidio no venir.

Mas de 200 residentes de Ironbound incluyendo Blancos, Negros, Puertoriqueños y Portugueses esperaron una hora y media en la escuela St. Aloysius. El grupo incluyendo miembros del Comite Contra Desperdicios Toxicos del Ironbound, padres opuestos al cambio de Principal de la escuela de Wilson Ave., residentes de casa publicas quienes estan pagando sus alquileres y recibiendo muy poco servicio por ello, representantes del Comite Aereo de Ironbound, y cuidadanos que tienen oposición a los cortes en servicios de la Ciudad.

Cuando se hizo claro que Gibson no vendria y que la gente quehabia mandado a la reunión no sabia contestar ninguna de las preguntas de los residentes, el grupo camino afuera en protesta.

Gibson ha refusado tomar acción contra la propuesta SCA incinerador de desperdicios toxicos. Esto esta causando mucha gnte decir que no votaran por el Mayor en las eleciones de Mayo. Otra gente estan contrariadas con los miembros del Board de Educación quien el escogio. Ellos estan demandando un Board de Educación elegido que la gente pueda al menos decir algo acerca la Educación de sus hijos.

Lo mas grande en la reunión fue el hecho de que Gibson no se presentó. Mucha gente en la reunión vio que fue un acto de nigun respeto. "El pienza que nosotros no contamos," dijo un residente. "El vera para las eleciones lo que haremos."

El termino de Mayor en oficina termina en Junio 30, y nuevas eleciones se celebraran en Mayo 11. Habran otros candidatos corriendo para Mayor y el contraste será diferente de los pasados años cuando era Blancos contra Negros. Este ano, cualquier candito victorioso tendra el sosten de Blancos, NEgros, Puertoriqueños y Portugueses. Eventos recientes han demostrado la posibilidad de la unidade grupos de origen racial. "A mi no me importa que color el candidato sea," dijo un residente. "Hay buenos y malos en todas las razas."

La oposición esta cogiendo fuerza en todas la vecindades de Newark en contra:
- servicios pobres
- abastimientos de taxes para coorporaciones grandes el govierno de la ciudad de lado de las corporaciones en vez de los residentes de Newark, especialmente en casos de zonas
- cambios en los taxes de propiedad que hieren residentes y ayudan grandes negocios
- excases de trabajos para residentes de la ciudad mientras gente son traidos de otros estados para trabajar en projectos de construcciónes en Newark
- Newark volviendose suelo de desperdicios para desperdicios toxicos y basura
- permitiendo usuales de grandes corporaciones pagar bajos pagos de agua
- la debilidad de ley para proteger a los inquilinos de altos alquileres
- la negativa de la Autoridad de Casas para proveer casas decentes montras ellos se sientan en millones de dolares que debieran ser gastados para inquilnos
- el Board de Educación actuando sin conciencia para la vista de padres y residentes

Las elecciones estan a solamentes 3 meses y medio!

Metro Newark COSH: Los Protege a Ustedes

Finalmente alguien está dispuesto a ayudar a los trabajadores para hacer de sus lugares de trabajo (factorias y oficinas, etc) sean mas seguros.

N.J. Metro Newark COSH(Comité para la Salud y Seguridad Ocupacional) está organizado para ayudarle a usted:

- Conozca que riesgos usted está expuesto en el trabajo diariamente.
- Se le explica los problemas medicos relacionados con su trabajo tales como dolores de cabeza, naúceas y picazón.
- Le hace saber a usted lo que dice la ley sobre los derechos de seguridad y salud en el lugar de trabajo.
- Le ayuda a mejorar sus condiciones de salud y seguridad en su trabajo.
- Provee consejeria confidencial en relación con la tensión de trabajo.
- Referimiento para problemas relacionados con drogas y alcohol.

N.J. Metro Newark COSH publica un noticiero para darle a conocer a los trabajodores y a los residentes de la comunidad que esten interesados sobre la ley, y que otras han descubierto sobre riesgos en el lugar de trabajo y que han hecho trabajadores en otros lugares.

Ellos tambien tienen mucha información sobre riesgos de quimicas en especifico y los nombres de las personas que pueden ayudarle con su interés particular. Ellos tienen peliculas y programas que pueden llevar a la unión o a las escuelas o a reuniones de la comunidad. Ellos además mantienen clases en los talleres de trabajo en:
- Derechos de trabajo bajo la OSHA
- Control y reconocimiento de los riesgos
- Lesiones y enfermedades ocupacionales
- Explosiones y fuegos
- Compensaciones para los trabajadores

Ellos ademas le ajudan a descifrar a que riesgos usted está expuesto o porque muchas personas en su trabajo padecen de dolores de cabeza, picazón y otros sintomas.

El Derecho de Saber Conferencia

Los trabajadores y los residentes de la comunidad tienen el derecho de saber el peligro que corren en su trabajo y cerca de su casa porque de los quimicos. Si usted esta de acuerdo en unirse a nosotros para hacer esto una realidade.

Sabado Feb.20, 1982
10 A.M. - 3 P.M.
Essex County College

Editorial

Todo el mundo está observando las noticias de New Jersey relacionada con el govenador Thomas Kean en sus primeros meses en su oficina.

Uno de sus primera prueba es relacionada con la salud y la seguridad a las residentes del estado, en la cual el hizo una propuesta en la cuál está en contra de la SCA, desperdicios toxicos en Ironbound.

El tiene la oportunidad de enseñanos que puede entender ambos de nuestros razones y opiniones que por la cuál nos preocupamos sobre el incenerador y la razón por la cual la SCA no deba construirlo en Ironbound. En la otra mano, el tiene el podel de decidir si las compañias de quimicas pueden seguir haciendo lo que ella quieran.

Si el firma con las compañias, el tiene que omitir la democracia, de la ley (S-1300), logica y el pasado de la SCA.

Factores Acerca de Enfermedades en los Trabajos

- Mas trabajadores Americanos mueron cada año por resultado de sus trabajos mas que la GIs hizo en cualquier año de la Segunda Guerra Mundial
- Cerca de 100,000 trabajadores mueren cada año por enfermedades relacionadas con el trabajo.
- Cerca de 12,000 mueren cada año por lesiones recibidas en los trabajos.
- Cerca de 390,000 nuevos casos de enfermedades ocupacionales se desarrollan cada año.
- Uno de cada cuatro trabajadores han sufrido enfermedades ocupacionales en estudios hechos en pequeñas fabricas.
- ***20 de 40% del cancer han sido causado por los menos de exposiciones de quimicas en los trabajos.***
- En el presente uno de ocho trabajadores industriales es lesionado cada año. (Solo uno de cien que trabaje en bancos es lesionado).
- En altos riesgos de trabajo, semejante a fundiciones, uno de cada tres trabajadores es lesionado cada año.
- Riesgos de salud semejante al polvo, humo, quimicas y ruido son los peores problemas porque muy poco se conoce de sus peligros.
- Enfermedades ocupacionales son pobremente reconocidas y rara vez diagnosticadas y raramente sele ha hecho saber a la victima.
- Pequeñas investigaciones cientificas se han hecho para identificar el nivel exposivo en le lugar de trabajo, si verdaderamente existe algun nivel de seguridad.
- Muchas enfermedades con relación a los trabajos son lentas y dolorosas, semejantes a la enfermedad negra del pulmón, abestosis y cáncer.
- Trabajadores de asbesto (amianto) estan moribundas hoy por exposiciones que han tenido 20 años atras. Otros van a morir para el año 2000 de exposiciones que tienen hoy en sus trabajos.
- Algunos riesgos industriales, semejantes al ruido en operaciones manufactureras, van a ser peores por la alta velocidad de la maquinaria moderna y por la producción técnica en masa.
- Problemas de seguridad pueden ir aumentando por el paso tan ligero de trabajo.

Ironbound Voices is a project of the Ironbound Information Center. We believe that all people are entitled to income, food, clothing, housing, education, and health care. We will print articles about groups taking steps to make this belief a reality. We will also publish information about your legal and social service rights. This issue was published with the help of:

Eleanor Anthony
John Barbosa
Aleida Bassart
Bob Cartwright
Arnold Cohen
Pat Danielak
Vic De Luca
Carmen Garcia
George Ferreira
Madelyn Hoffman
Aramando Janeiro
Nellie Janeiro
Dottie Johnson
Eddy Matos
Isa Maack
Mrs. Mendes
David Neves
Nyida Ortiz
Isabel Pascual
Juarez Santos
Diana Silva
Maria Soto
David Szabo
Nereida Torres
Manny Vasquez
Fran Wingren
Nancy Zak

RIGHT TO KNOW CONFERENCE

Workers and community residents should have the **RIGHT TO KNOW** the dangers from chemicals they work with or live next door to. If you agree, join us to make this a reality.

Sat. Feb. 20, 1982
Essex County College
10 A.M. - 3 P.M.

Subscribe
To The
Ironbound Voices

It's important to have a *Tri-Lingual* Newspaper in Ironbound.
We ask you to subscribe so we can pay the costs of printing and mailing. A subscription guarantees you a mailed copy of ***Ironbound Voices.***

Name ______________________________

Address ______________________________

$3 for 10 issues.... $6 for 20 issues....

$10 Sustainer....   Donation....

Ironbound Community Corporation
95 Fleming Ave.
Newark, N.J. 07105

NON-PROFIT ORG
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
NEWARK, N.J.
PERMIT NO. 5366

